The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 62 cts. per quarter.

There can be no denying the fact that in our section. at least, the opponents of the Democratic party are more active than its friends-that they are more thoroughly organized, and that they take more active measures for the dissemination of their views and the success of their candidates. Their documents and campaign papers are scattered broadcast, and distributed in every nook and

We call attention to these facts, not for the purpose of finding fault with the energy displayed by our opponents, although we think that energy is wrongly directed, but because we wish to arouse Democrats to a sense of their duty-to a consciousness of the necessity of a cor- delivered in the Town Hall on Wednesday night, made responding exertion on their part.

feed any false hopes. We know precisely what estimate sition to the so-called ad valorem scheme of the to place upon the bragging and jubilance of the Opposi- Opposition. That resolution declares it tion organs and speakers. That, so far, is gas, but we duty of the Legislature so to adjust taxation as to bear must not shut our eyes to the fact that no party can af- as equally as practicable on the different interests and ford to despise the competitor, or that the ascendancy classes of property in the different sections of the State. of any party can only be retained by that vigilance, ef- Mr. Waddell, in referring to this, substituted the fort and organization, by which it was originally won. word possible for practicable, an important differ-Now, is the Democratic party in this section as fully ence. The object of the Democratic resolution is aroused as vigilant and as united as these circumstances | to equalize the burdens of taxation, and this cannot be of the case would appear to demand? We hardly think | done by any uniform, unbending ad valorem; and it fur-

been placed in the field, which will be early next week, interests of the State, to which a due regard should alcommence the canvass of this town and county earnest- ways be had. ly and thoroughly upon the State issues now pending .-Let the printed document and the spoken word alike contribute their part to dispel the illusions and refute the sophistries upon which the advocates of the new hobby rely. With proper exertion a glorious triumph awaits us-without exertion, no party, however strong, can be regarded as secure.

Last evening a very respectable audience gathered in the Town Hall to listen to the discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Brown, on the question of ad valorem. For some reasons which we did not learn, the Hall did not open until half-past eight. Mr. Waddell, who led off, commenced his remarks some twenty minutes before nine and continued speaking until ten o'clock.

Mr. Waddell stated that this discussion was the result of mutual agreement between Mr. Brown and himself at their last previous meeting, by which agreement it was further understood that their remarks should be confined to the subject of ad valorem taxation.

We understood Mr. Waddell to characterize the presthe Legislature over negro property as "iniquitous" and "unjust." Mr. Waddell might well have paused for a moment and recurred to the memory of the great and good men who imposed that restriction, men like Gaston, Macon, Daniel, and others whose fame rests less upon their reputation for ability than for the reverence in which the purity of their characters is held. They did not impose this restriction without just cause, nor did they believe it to be "iniquitous." It has been reserved for the apostles of the new gospel of Ad Valorem to find all that out. Believe us, the men, who, in 1835, adopted the amendments to our present constitution, had good and satisfactory reasons for so doing.

pay its due proportion of the revenue of the State, al. dress, to the town of Wilmington. That was all right. though it received its full share of the benefits arising | The more the better for anti-ad valorem. It is further from the expenditure of that revenue. He contended said that Mr. Wilson assigned as a reason for sending that negro property was as much enhanced in value by these copies, the appearance of something in the Jourthe construction of the works for which our gebt has | nal, but what or when, we don't know, neither do we been incurred and our taxes rendered necessary as any care. That is all right, too-we have no objections, esother class of property. Now, the fact is, that negro pecially as there is some trunk-making carried on here, and property has not been enhanced by these works at all. even the Opposition have had too much sense to think of The rise in the value of negro property in North Caro- using the immortal two hundred addresses for any other lina has come from without. The rise in the price of purposes than lining these conveniences so necessary to negroes elsewhere south of us, has always preceded and the travelling public .- We err -- one leading member of occasioned that here ;-a negro is not, like real estate, the Opposition did, to our own knowledge, commit his dependent upon local causes. The labor market copy to the flames. The sooner they are all so served, of the country is open for his employment.

Mr. Waddell contended that there was no value in the | Catalogue of Wayne Female College, for the Colleargument that the debt of the State, having been already contracted under one system and one understanding it would be unjust to make those who agreed to its being contracted under that system pay proportions for which they did not bargain. He said that legislatures constantly changed taxation and tax-bills, and why would this change be more unjust than the other changes. Mr. W., seemed to forget the distinction between a solemn constitutional guarantee and a mere legislative act which had no such guarantee or sanction.

But we have not time now to notice all Mr. Waddell's points, all of which were ingeniously made, while his delivery was clear and distinct.

appeared strange indeed, that the gentlemen of the Op- | which he bears his loss, and goes to work to repair damthis specific amendment passed abolishing the constitu- ded for a day. tional provision by which negroes are taxed partly as persons and not simply as property, should not have reof a Convention, the dangers of which he pointed out by icon for the Tarboro' Branch of the W. & W. R. R. reference to the Western Address, which took ground in favor of the white basis of representation, which would purposes as the West might deem proper. Under no perhaps not quite as good. circumstances could they hope to get a Convention called. This proved their sincerity. (?)

Mr. Brown referred to Mr. Waddell's argument about negro owners being benefitted by Railroads, etc., contending that such argument was futile. He referred to the fact that the weight of taxation is already collected | the Presidency. from the East, and that the inequality of burdens between that section and the West would be rendered still greater by the passage of this ad valorem amendment. He also showed that while the weight of taxes was paid at the East, the weight of expenditure was at the West, Richmond, 4th the responsibilities for works of internal improvement, Robeson, 1st " present and prospective, West of Raleigh, were more than twice as great as they were for works East of that

It might be that the non-slaveholders exceeded the Cherokee, last Monday in August, slaveholders in number, but it did not follow that no man was interested in the workings of this species of labor, save the actual owner of the slave. The merchant engaged in trading upon the products of slave-labor, the shipping merchant, the store keeper, the mechanic, all contributed so largely to the prosperity of our commerce, received no injury. to the credit of our currency and the improvement of

injustice never before impressed itself upon the sensitive | tion. minds of the leaders of the Opposition party ;-that they had remained quiet for years ;-waited until debts had been contracted and engagements made, and only now made up their minds to the agitation of this question. an agitation in reference to which the Raleigh Register,

do so now or at any time, it is an argument to show that as long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina, the proposition should not be brought up in the State."-

And this of all others was the worst time that could

Mr. Brown referred to the perfectly unanswerable figures and calculations of "A Tax Payer," copied into yesterday's Journal from the Western Sentinel. The exhibit of facts and figures therein made is awfully damaging to the cause of Mr. Pool and his friends. He then turned to Mr. Pool's own record to show how he had stood, not very much more than a year ago on this

The discussion was protracted until after eleven o'clock, being conducted with courtesy and good feeling on both sides. Mr. Waddell spoke clearly, distinctly and ingeniously, and Mr. Brown replied to his various points in a manner which gave satisfaction to his friends and his party. As he gained confidence in going along, his manner became animated and impressive.

We presume that both parties are satisfied with the result of the discussion .- Daily Journal, 7th inst.

An Error.-Mr. Waddell, in the course of his speech an error, unintentional of course, in quoting the reso-We would excite no idle alarms, neither would we lution of the Democratic State Convention in oppother wishes this to be done with regard to what is prac-Let us, then, after our County candidates shall have ticable—that is, what is convenient and consistent with the

> of our National Independence, is to be celebrated here in any public manner, it is proper that atttention should be called to it in time, and there is indeed no time to be

The question is-shall there or shall there not be any public celebration in this town on the Fourth day of July, 1860?

" Monstrous Corruption."

Under the above caption, there appears in the Fayetteville Observer of the 31st ult., what purports to be the testimony of David Webster, a Philadelphia lawyer, before the Covode investigating committee. The object, of course, is to cast obloquy on the Administration and the Democratic party. To that, as being the natural vocation of the Observer, we make no objection; but as the account given, copied, no doubt, from the report or correspondence of some Northern paper, is being warm personal friends of Col. Forney, exerted our garbled and unfair, we give to-day the testimony perous footing. Of my own accord I wrote to Judge Black in full, both of Mr. Webster and Judge Black, youching for its perfect and unimpeachable accuracy.ent constitutional restriction upon the taxing power of When sifted, it will be found that this, like all the other charges against the President, have their main foundation in the mean souls of those by whom they are brought, endorsed or urged. The Covode investigation on the shore of Black Republicanism along with the bones governed by honest motives; and in the same article if he is benefitting the administration, and disappointing the

> Gov. Winslow, as a member of that Committee, deserves the thanks of the country for the vigilance and ability with which he sifts out the truth, and frustrates the schemes of the libellous, sectional majority.

Mr. Frank I. Wilson, now a pretty regular cor respondent of that good Democratic paper (?) the Raleigh Register, says that since the nomination of Governor Mr. Waddell contended that slave property did not | Ellis, he sent, or had sent, two hundred copies of his ad-

the better for Mr. Wilson's reputation.

glate Year 1859...'60, Goldsboro', N. C., Nathaniel

S. Richardson, Printer, 1860. We have before us the above, and are pleased to learn therefrom, that this excellent Institution, of which Rev. S. M. Frost is President, is in a highly flourishing condition, the number of students being 136.

The course of studies would appear to be thorough, the terms are moderate—the location is healthy, the social and moral tone of the community excellent, and the falicities for reaching Goldsboro' from any part of the country, are unsurpassed.

We regret to notice the loss by fire which occurred this week to our enterprising cotemporary of the Mr. Brown, on getting up to reply, remarked that it Newbern Progress, but admire the philosophy with position party who professed to be so anxious to have ages. The publication of the Progress was not suspen-

IRON FOR TARBORO' BRANCH .- The Norwegian commended the mode of affecting such specific amend. Barque "Syttende Mai," from Bristol, Eng., arrived ment provided in the constitution itself, rather than that here last evening. She brings as her cargo 415 tons of

John C. Heenan says he isn't married, and never was married, although several women claim him as their deliver the East, bound hand and foot, into the hands of husband. John thinks the women aforesaid are humbugs the West, to be taxed just as much, and for all such and impostors, and no better than they ought to be;

> Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, whose nation of the approaching Baltimore Convention, has written a letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for

> > Superior Court.

Extra terms of the Superior Court will be held in the following Counties :-Orange, 2nd Monday in June. Iredell, 3d Heath. " Saunders. in July. Davidson, 1st Henderson, 4th " Buncombe, 1st " in July, McDowell, 3rd " " Osborne. Raleigh Press.

A DUEL IN GEORGIA.—SAVANNAH, June 6.—A duel was fought this morning at Screven's Ferry, by Dr. Wm. R. Holmes, of Waynesboro', and Mr. L. A. Nelms, of Warrenton. The weapons used were double-barreled shot guns, and the distance forty paces. At the first were interested in the permanency of a species of labor fire, Mr. Nelms was seriously, but not fatally, wounded. which lay at the base of our social pyramid and which | Further proceedings were then suspended. Dr. Holmes

The difficulty grew out of the proceedings of a portion of the citizens of Burke County, Georgia, in hanging in effigy the delegates to the Charleston Convention Mr. Brown thought it strange, indeed, that this great | who did not secede with the rest of the Georgia delega-

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—St. Louis, June 4th.—The correspondent of the Republican reports numerous Indian outrages in various parts of Arizona. A train of twenty-four mules, laden with sugar from Sonora, was attacked by the Apaches and captured. Five persons attacked by the Apaches and captured. Five persons were killed. All the mules at Ewell and Dragoon the organ of the Opposition party in this state had said : Springs stations, on the overland mail route, were stolen. "Abolitionists would make capital of the discussion which the ad valorem proposition would excite, and if they could are all on the sick list. The commanding officer was

> GEN. WALKER GONE TO CENTRAL AMERICA.- New Orleans, June 6.—Gen. Walker and a few others have he meant to be true in the future.

gone to Central America.

Evidence before the Covode Investigating

FRIDAY, May 25th, 1860. DAVID WEBSTER called and sworn. By the Chairman

A-In Philadelphia. Q-What have you been engaged in for the last. few years? A-I am a practising attorney, and latterly have been engaged as one of the commissioners of the State of Pennsylania to revise the penal code of the State. Q-Have you not received a letter from Judge Black. olding out some inducement to Col. Forney if he would change his course and support the Administration? A-No sir ; I never received any such letter. -Had you conversatious with Judge Black on the sub-

ect of Col Forney's course? A-In consequence of a letter I received from Judge Black I came to Washington in December, 1857, and had an interview with him here in reference to Col. Forney. Q-What took place at that interview, and what was the

A-A conversation took place between us, but I regard it in the light of a confidential communication, and would not like voluntarily to speak of it. I understand that Judge Black is absent from the city, otherwise I should have called upon him and endeavored to obtain his consent to my disosing fully what passed. And I may remark that I do not think there was anything in that conversation that he would biect to have stated.

Q-To what did the letter refer that you received from Judge Black before you had that interview with him? A-I wrote to Judge Black making enquiries as to whether there had been any arrangement made for giving out the printing of the post-office blanks, and suggested that it was ighly desirable that Col. Forney should receive that patronage from the government.

By Mr. Robinson : Q-When did you write that letter to the Attorney A-I can only tell from the date of his raps, which was in December, 1857; it was about that time. His letter in eply to mine invited me to come to Washington, saying that no arrangement directly or indirectly had been made no objection to reading that at all. By the Chairman:

O-Read the letter for our information. The witness read the letter. Q-You came on after receiving that letter?

A-Yes sir; I did. Q-What conversation had you with Judge Black in regard to that matter of printing patronage? A-I was a mutual friend of both parties, and I regarded that interview as confidential, and would not like voluntari-

ly to disclose that conversation. I have reflected upon it. THE FOURTH OF JULY .- If this day, the anniversary and thought that I would appeal to the Committee not to press the matter. I understand that Judge Black is absent ow in the interior of Pennsylvania. The Witness expressed a desire to see Judge Black before e answered the question. Mr. Winslow moved that time be allowed him, which was

> The Chairman then informed the witness that the Committee insisted upon an answer to the question. The question was repeated to the witness as follows Q-What was the result of your interview with Judge Black? What was your conversation with him?

A-As the Committee insist upon it I will answer: Col. Forney started his paper in August, 1857, and sustained the policy of this Administration down to the time the difficulties arose in Kansas about the Oxford and McGee frauds. when he took sides with Gov. Walker apon that subject .-That was the occasion of the first difference between him and the Administration and its supporters in Philadelphia. His paper was very decided and emphatic upon that sub ject, and it occasioned a great deal of alarm as to the result it would produce if persevered in - that it was likely to create a difficulty between him and the Administration, and lead him into the support of opposition measures. Down to that period Col. Forney had received no patron-

age from the Government except occasional advertisements from some of the Departments. And myself and others, selves to the utmost to put his paper upon a solid and prosmaking enquiry respecting the distribution of the printing of he Post Office blanks, and asked that it might be given to Col. Forney. As I before stated, his letter in reply to mine invited me to Washington to hold an int rview with him. I came on here, and we had a long conversation upon the subject. He stated to me that it was evident that Col. Fo ney's it was stopped, and predicted that his bones would whiten sentiments as he did upon certain public questions, was yet of Wilmot. He was very desirous indeed that Col. Forney should give some pledge in his newspaper that he meant to remain with the Democratic party. He said he wanted a paragraph no larger than the palm of my hand, in which ol. corney should simply say that while this question had arisen and was a serious one, it was one, nevertheless, to be settled within the Democratic organization; that it was a fair subject for difference but not for opposition, and he would abide by the decision of the Democra ic party upon that subject, as soon as that decision might become known. I asked him-" What then?" Well, he said he was disposed then to do whatever was in his power in aid of Col. Forney's paper. I asked what about the Post Office blanks. He said that Col. Forney, with this assurance, could have the printing of them. The contract was valued by Col. Forney's friends at about \$80,000. I asked Judge Black what portion of the printing of the Post Office blanks would be given to him. He said the whole of it. I then remarked-Well, now are you able in case this thing is accomplished to fulfil what you promise?" "Will there be no disappointcourse would not hold such a conversation with me without was ir his power to fulfil all he did promise. His views and mine upon the subject agreed exactly. I agreed that it was just such a question as he described it to to law.

be, a difference within the party. By Mr. Robinson: till be a democrat? A-Yes sir. I telegraphed from Washington to Col. Forney in Philadelphia, that I had a proposition that I thought he could honestly accept. I returned to Philadelphia and communicated to Col. Forney the result of my interview

By the Chairman : Q-State where you and Col. Forney met.

A-He met me at the depot in Philadelphia, and I communicated this to him first on my way up to my house in my carriage, and afterwards more fully at my residence. Mr. Henry S. Magraw was present at our interview. Col. Forindignantly refused to comply with Judge Black's wishes, and was very emphatic in expressing his refusal. I cannot remember his precise language now. but I know this, that he directed me to write to Judge Black that it a life spent in the service of the Democratic party, and in the advocacy of Mr. Buchanan to public office was not a sufficient pledge of his continued adherence to the Democratic organization and its principles, then he had lived in vain, and that was the only answer he had to make to him. I wrote to Judge Black accordingly; but added on my

own responsibility that I would advise, not withstanding Col. Forney's refusal, that the Admiristration should give him the printing of the post office blanks, believing that the possession of such a prize would lead to the very result that was a thing that would work out its own good. I never re. it is likely to confer. ceived any answer to my letter. Col. Forney persevered in his opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration, until, finally, the friends of the Administration in Phil-Q-Do you know of any other proposition made to Col.

adelphia withdrew their support from his paper. Forney? A-Col. Forney once read to me a correspondence be-

tween himself and Mr. Buchanan. Q-What proposition was contained it that? A-Mr. Buchanan offered bim for the last time the Liverpool Consulate, and mentioned what the salary would be, and that it would afford him a handsome support. And if my memory serves me right, added that other means of re- own accord, certain expressions. Those expressions are not

acter of those means was to have been. I have now forgot-O-Did it say that it would be raised up to a certain amount? A-My impression now is, that there was an estimate made

of what his income would be, if he went out there. Q-Did he not say he would make it equal to \$25,000 a

A-That I do not recollect. Q-It stated that there would be other sources of income

By Mr. Robinson : -What was the date of this letter? A-It was just before Col. Forney started his newspaper. Q-Before he had any difference with the Administration?

Mr. Buchanan to Col. Forney.

By Mr. Winslow: Q-Can you not recollect if there was not something said | thought Mr. Forney ought to publish as a consideration upon about his correspondence with newspapers and that in that | which he would receive the printing, but as a thing which

way his income could be made up to a large amount? A-Yes sir; you are right. Q-Have you ever communicated this interview between Judge Black and yourself to anybody but Mr. Forney, or otherwise than in confidence? A-I communicated it to Mr. Forney on my return to Philadelphia, in the presence of Mr. Henry S. Magraw, and latterly, having seen a statement in the papers that Mr. Baker, the Collector of our port, had testified before the Senate Committee that Col. Forney's opposition to the

Administration was because of his not getting the printing so, but that his opposition was in despite of that. Q-I mean this interview with Judge Black? A-I did speak of it to Col. Forney's friends, and I suppose he has spoken of it himself.

SATURDAY, June 2, 1860. J. S. BLACK, recalled.

By Mr. Winslow— Q—You have been furnished with a copy of Mr. David Webster's testimony A-Yes, sir. [Mr. Webster's testimony was also read to the witness.]

Q-I will thank you to state to the committee, if you please, all you recollect of that matter. A-The printing of the post office blanks was brought to tion, but I have stated the substance (I believe with preci my attention soon after I came into office, as a part of the sion) upon every point referred to in Mr. Webster's testipatronage of the Government that might be bestowed as mony.

other patronage was bestowed. There were several-I do Mr. Forney—not then the proprietor of any newspaper—was also an applicant. But he intended at the time, I think, He had other friends who were urgent about it; Mr. Webster was one of them. But I think that it was upon Mr. Cobb, and myself, that his chief reliance seemed to be own. placed, and we litterally did our best to secure the success of his application.

of his application.

I)uring the summer Mr. Forney often spoke impatiently and bitterly about the delay. Mr. Forney's appeals to me cember, 1857.

Mr. Forney?

A—I think I never received a letter from him after December, 1857. to get this printing for him were coupled with strong assertions that he was then true to the President; that he had dent of the United States always been true to him, and he asseverated strongly that Consulate to Liverpool?

and mine, by saying whether he would or would not assent. recollect now only two reasons that he gave for postpon ing a decision upon it. One was that Mr. Forney ought for his own interest to go abroad. Another was that he (the President) would leave the public printing in the condition he found it, until after the meeting of Congress. He did in

fact not change it during the recess. Towards the winter Mr. Forney having established a news paper, was understood to be conducting it in such a manner as to expose him to the suspicion of personal hostility to the President, and an intention of going over to the other side. I began to be told constantly that Mr. Forney had become a bitter personal enemy of the President; that he was in his heart against the Democratic party, and would be openly on the opposition side very soon. Things were just in that condition when Mr. Webster rote me the following letter:

" PHILADA, Dec. 18, 1857.

There is some little stir in town to-day created by a report that the Pennsylvanian has received the job of printing the Post Office blanks to the exclusion of Forney's paper. Now not to follow out such a marked and invidious discrimination 'to its logical consequences," to quote language which is bring this subject to your view, and to recur to a conversation which passed between us when you were last in our city. Your explanation of certain matters and conversations concerning this subject were coupled with an assurance that | interest at stake. when the time and opportunity arrived, our good friend Forheard is unfounded.

Your friend, most truly, DAVID WEBSTER. (Signed) HON. J. S. BLACK,

Washington, D. C."

Not having time to discuss the subject with him in writupon that subject. I have his letter in my pocket, and have and at my hand he had received nothing but good deeds and to any body in the world. The conversation lasted, I should and a part of it on the street. We spoke with little reserve of men and measures, public and private, past and future. Among other things we talked about the printing of the ad been very earnest in our efforts to get that printing for of the Holv Bible. that we opposed everybody else but him: and that we had never, down to that time, ceased to make the pr ate remarks. He spoke of the antiquity of the Bible, as effort in good faith. He said the Administration ought not a book of history, a book of poetry, an ornament for the to make a distinction between Democrats on account of a parlor, a book for the closet, a book for every one to reat, difference of opinion upon the Kansas question. I told him that we made no war upon anybody for a mere difference of them to make it the man of their counsel and the guide of opinion; but a fierce and unfair war had been made upon General? as for our opinions. I added that what stood in the way of their life. Mr. Forney's application for patronage was, not his difference of opinion upon Kansas affairs; but he was believed tunity that presented itself, of going over to the other side. t was manifestly impossible, I said, for the Post Office Department to bestow favor and patronage upon a man who was engaged in defaming the Presidents personal character. or who was ready to join his political enemies. I told him that I would not ask anybody to humiliate himself by unsaying what he had said upon a public subject; that Mr. Forney had committed himself upon the Kansas question to an extent that rendered it impossible for him to get back.

Mr. Webster said he thought as I did, that a mere difference of opinion upon a public question was a thing which ought to be tolerated and settled inside of the party. As to the other two points, (malice against the President, and sympathy with the opposition.) he denied that they were true in point of fact. He admitted that Mr. Forney in prilitical coat, as perfectly rediculous; Forney, he said, had

been belied; he had no such intention. . I then expressed the opinion that if the facts were as Mr. Webster said, Mr. Forney might very readily place himself rectus in curia, by taking some occasion in his newspaper of expressing what his real sentiments were. He might course would untimately land him with the opposition, unless say that the President, though not entertaining the same friends for her welfare. chose, or in another, he might abjure all sympathy with the place him in what Mr. Webster said was his true attitude; and that was all I thought ought to be asked of anybody

under such circumstances. it was perfectly proper and right. He agreed with me that | patronage. a man who is an applicant for patronage from an Adminisof malice and treachery to stand without contradiction. He asked me the question, "do you think he could succeed them?" I told him that I thought he could, that I

suspicions had never existed. He asked me what portion of National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatthat printing he could get. I answered that if he got any, edly, in the course of the past year, with my approval, conhe would be bound to get the whole of it, inasmuch as it tradicted in your journal the rumors that I was willing to had been settled after full consideration that there could be take a place upon the National ticket, I find that I am still no division of it; that the job could not be divided up and spoken of by the Press and individuals for the office of Presment about it?" He gave me to understand that he of given to different persons; that the order would have to be given (as it was subsequently given) to a single individual pressions of confidence and regard which I receive from the who would be responsible for the whole work, and who might make out of it whatever profit he could, according to myself and others to state publicly that I do not wish a When I told him this, I distinctly said that I was speaking gates from this Congressional district to withdraw my name for no one but myself; that he knew very well the patron-

Q-That a man could hold either side of the question and | age was not in my gift; that I had no right to bestow it; hat it belonged to the Postmaster General, who I took it for granted would act under the advice of the President. I cautioned bim to remember that what I said was simply an | tion. I feel assured that if any fit and patriotic man shall expression of my opinion about the success of the applica- be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us. tion; and I had no power nor authority to make any prom- The coming contest involves the highest interests of our with Judge Black, and advised him to come out with such a lise. But I thought that if he acted on my suggestion he people and the stability of our institutions, and I wish to be would have a claim upon the work, and might expect success. I directed him to make Mr. Forcey understand before | cism, which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, he did anything, that if he should fail I was not to be held re- and so baneful in its effects upon public morality. sponsible for the advice I had given, otherwise than for my error of judgment as to what he ought to do. Mr. Webster went home; and some days afterwards, on the 24th of December, 1857, he addressed to me this letter:

> "Forney's reply to your proposition is, 'that if twenty years' active service in the Democratic party, and in the rather sleep with the boys." interests of Mr. Buchanan, is no guarantee of his continued devotion to the great principles of our organization, then he has lived in vain. That he would consider himself humiliated if he had to make such a declaration in his paper at the

present time, and on mere expectation. This is, as you know, what I feared would be the character of his reply. If the pursuit of an object is a greater pleasure than its possession, I think the maxim must have one exception at least, and that is the public printing. For undoubtedly the possession of that ensures a greater amount

> Your friend. (Signed,) DAVID WEBSTER.

Hon. J. S. BLACK,

Washington, D. C. P. S. Things grow worse and worse. You cannot be too prompt in your remedial measures. It will be seen that Mr. Webster is entirely mistaken about every part of this letter except the first sentence .-He thinks he has given the whole of Mr. Forney's answer; he has left out a most important part of what you perceive to be in quotation marks. He says that he added, of his muneration would likewise be obtained; but what the char- in the letter at all, and in place of them are others totally different. The underscoring of the words " at the present time," mere expectation," "possession," "ensures," and "un certain," is his own, and was manifestly intended to call my attention to the fact that Mr. Forney had no promise or pledge, and that he wanted to have one before he would express friendship for the President or the party. I understood these words very well, but as Mr. Webster says truly,

Mr. Webster also says that Mr. Forney's friends valued the job he was applying for at \$80,000. I never heard of any such valuation before. I think Mr. Forney himself knew the value of it as well as any other person. I know he was willing in the early part of the summer to take a portion of until the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Webster is utterly mistaken in saving that I gave him A-Yes sir, I regarded it as a very affectionate letter from a promise. I gave him none. Nor did I utter a word on he ought to do for the sake of the truth, and for the purpose of putting him right as an applicant for patronage. I have no right to suppose that Mr. Webster would wilfully misstate a fact. Our relations have been those of close riendship and great confidence; and have never been disturbed by differences of op nion. I feel very sure that if he

could have had an opportunity to compare his recollection with mine, or if he had seen his own letters before he testified, he never would have made such a statement as he did. Mr. Winslow-It is due to Mr. Webster to say, that he desired to see you before he communicated this matter, but of the Post Office blanks, I said that I knew that was not the Committee overruled him upon that, and compelled him to testify then.

The Witness-He is not the kind of man from whom ! would fear foul play.

Mr. Winslow—He certainly had not that appearance here. The Witness-It is very easy to see that a man might misrecollect a private conversation which lasted for hours, when he is called on to give it after the lapse of two or three years. Mr. Webster says that Col. Forney indignantly refused to publish such an article as I suggested. I think this is also mistake, because Mr. Webster told me when I met him

some months afterwards, that Mr. Forney was entirely willing at first to do it, and would have done it but for the in- and terference of Mr. Magraw who prevented it. I have not undertaken to give the words of this conversa

Mr. Winelow-You have said that you did not promise to not know how many—applicants for it; and among others Mr. Webster that Mr. Forney should have this printing upon the doing of this thing. A-I have said that I not only did not make such a son w promise, but I distinctly cautioned Mr. Webster not to ungain. lerstand me in that way.

> tract with him either on the President's account or my Q -Up to what period were you in correspondence with

Q-Do you know anything about a letter from the President of the United States to Col. Forney, offering him the A-I saw such a letter, but in whose hands I know not The President did not reply to Mr. Cobb's solicitations I will not undertake to give its contents.

Q-Mr. Webster speaks of that letter as a kind and affectionate one; is that your recollection of its general tenor?

A-Kind, certainly, but whether it would warrant the

term affectionate, I can't say. Q.—Was there any offer in that letter inconsistent with the character of a gentleman, or the duties of the President and good government in any degree? A-Certainly not in any letter that ever I saw from Mr.

Q-Were there any offers of money in that letter inconsistent with the station of the President?

Q -Do you know anything about Mr. Forney's willingness to accept that place, or not? A-He told me once that he would accept if Mrs. For ney was willing. She did not consent, and he declined it. J. S. BLACK.

For the Journal. Goldsboro', N. C., June Stn, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—Last week was a gala week here. Tuesday was Commencement day at the Wayne Female College, and although the weather was most unpropitious for it, yet destrict its gloomy clouds and drenching rains, crowds were destrict its gloomy clouds and drenching rains, crowds were destrict its gloomy clouds and drenching rains, crowds were destricted by the commencement of altertary and many commencement of altertary and commencemen GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 8th, 1860. growing to be immensely popular with us, I am induced to despite its gloomy clouds and drenching rains, crowds were seen wending their way to the College. The old and young, the rich and poor, the gay and sad, all seemed to have an

The first two days were spent principally in examining ney should be token care of. I am unwil ing to believe that the classes. The Examinations were well sustained; inthe Administration has allowed that opportunity to pass by deed I would have been disappointed had it not have been with such a promise unredeeme I, and I shall be rejoiced to so, wh n we consider that the College is under the Presiget a line from you saying that the report which we have | dency of Rev. S. M. Frost, aided by Prof. Whitaker and Prof. Adams, gentlemen in every way qualified to fill he responsible stations they occupy. They, too, are aided by a host of teachers, who use their intelligence, zeal and industry to aid in building up the interests of the Institution. The Literary Address was delivered on Thursday morning, in the Baptist Church, by Henry Mullins, Esq., of rayetteing, I sent him a note requesting him to come over here; ville. The house was well filled, and the young gentleman and he came. We had been for several years upon terms acquitted himself most handsomely-his production good, of confidential intimacy. He had behaved very well to me. his manner pleasant, and his style and delivery refined .-There were five young ladies graduated. The pieces of kind words. I spoke to him as freely as I would have spoken | composition read by them showed that they possessed no ordinary degree of intelligence. The Salutatory and Valethink, for three or four hours; a part of it in my house, dictory were especially grand in conception, and delivered in an easy, graceful, and distinct manner. Well did the young ladies earn their diplomas-gracefully did they wear them. Long may they live to bless the world with their in-Post Office blanks. Mr. Webster knew that Mr. Cobb and I telligence. To each of the graduates was presented a copy

The Rev. R. G. Sarrett presented them with some appro not only the Priest, but the People also; and urged upon

The session was closed on Thursday evening with a con-

cert. It would have done you good to have been there, to to be personally hostile to the President on account of not see the vast array of love and beauty. The room was crowdgetting what he expected, that in addition to that, it was ed to overflowing. Through the courtesy of the President, suspected by many that he intended to take the first oppor- I had a seat assigned me where I could note the proceedings with comparative ease. There were six young ladies contending for the go d medal; each played four pieces on the piano. A high degree of mu-ical skill and talent was displayed. The race was a most spirited one. The prize was borne off in triumph by Miss Etta Wright. It is seldom I hear such playing as she did. Her easy, free, graceful touch, her self-possession, her fine manners, all added to her charms of musical accomplishment. She, I understand, is an orphan. Prof. Hauff, of Newbern, was judge. The whole concert gave entire satisfaction to the vast crowd as sembled, and at its close the crowd seemed loath to part -Much praise is due to Prof. Whitaker, as teacher of music. He is the very man for the place.

The most touching scene witnessed was that in which Miss Mollie Carraway, one of the teachers, was concerned. This vate conversation-never in his paper-had said barsh young lady has been in the College since its organization .faltered, her heart seemed almost ready to break, tears filled He derided the allegation that Forney would turn his po- her eyes as she bid a long, affectionate tarewell. The entire assembly was moved by sympathy, and melted in o tears .-The President was most deeply affected indeed. He said it was one of the most paintul things of his life to have to part with one who always took such a deep interest in the prosperity of the scholars. She retires from her post in the institution with the prayers and hearty wishes of her numerous

I was much pleased with the large display of embroidery and fire needle work. I also observed several stands beautiful artificial wax work, such as fruit, flowers, &c., all political enemies of the Democratic party. That would of which, together with several fine paintings, were done in the institution. Why send our daughters to the North to be educated, when we have so many fine colleges and institutions of learning in our midst? My motto is to educate them at home, and build up our own interests. The next ion that Mr. Forney would or would not act upon this sug- session will commence on the 26th of July. May the instigestion. But he said that he thought he aught to do so, for tution continue to prosper and receive a large share of

tration could not expect to succeed if he allowed a suspicion Letter from Hon. Horatto Seymour Declining a Nomination for President.

To the Editor of the Utica Daily Observer : Although I have at all times objected to the use of my knew no reason why he should not, any more than if these | name in connection with the nominations to be made by the ident and Vice President. While I am gratified with the ex-State and from other sections of our country, I de m it due nomination for neither office, and I have requested the delein case it is presented to the Convention which will meet at Baltimore on the 18th inst.

In common with the mass of the Democratic party, I look forward with confident hope to the results of that Convenleft free to do battle against the spirit of meddling fanati-HORATIO SEYMOUR.

(Signed,) One of our master mechanics who was about leaving home the other day, said to his head apprentice; "You must occupy my place while I am gone." "Thank you, sir," replied the employee, "but I'd

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANTA-TION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in Georgia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of which 2,500 are open for cultivation-1,500 acres of it will produce 50 TO 60 BUSHELS GROUND NUTS to the acre, (being peculiarly adapted to this cultivation.) and 250 acres will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On the the Administration was desirous of accomplishing; that it of happiness and prosperity than an uncertain claim upon place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Cabins which will accommodate 100 Negroes, together with Stables, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings. This is one of the most desirable residences on the Seaboard of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and an abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steam-

ers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plantation daily A great bargain and liberal terms will be given. Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N

April 5th, 1860.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Seated Envelope,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA. or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of "The Green Book, &c. The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture.

clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bout the best square Pianos that are now made. They co gies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of all the late improvements, together with a larger Sounds cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, Board, which makes their tone so full and melodious. a promise. I gave him none. Nor did I utter a word on the subject as coming from the President or the Postmaster General. Moreover, I did not mention the article which I Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt

of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586. April 4, 1860.

THE \$40 DOUBLE LOUR STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL. COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE. SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859, No Complicated Machinery-No Getting out of Order ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE. 1000 SITTCHES IN A MINUTE! These machines are warranted first class, and fully equa to the highest priced machines. OBSERVE :- We invite all to bring any garment, Coarse or

FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines-the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting. We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bar-

Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference Q—It seems unnecessary to ask the question, but you will pardon me for asking it: Whether you had any authority from the President of the United States to make any promise Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244443-lawly.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859. Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—Gentlemen:—
THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention

Respectfully your ob't, serv't. M. LONDON.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

NEVER DEBILITATES. T IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine has become an established all that have used it, and in the diseases for the dence in all the diseases for the dence in all the diseases for the disease for the d mow resorted to with confiwhich it is recommended.

It has cured thousands
who had given up all hopes
unsolicited certificates in
The dose must be adaptthe individual taking it, and
act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your
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sia, Chronic Diarrhæa,
Sour Stom
dence in all the diseases for
within the last two year
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ed to the temperament of
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VIGORATOR, and it will
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Summer Complaints,

commencement of attack their testimony in its favor MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE IN VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER

Price One Dollar per Bottle. SANFORD'S FAMILY COMPOUNDED FROM

Teaspoonfuls are taken at

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES Air Tight, and will keep in any climate The Family Cathartic tive Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twerty
The constantly increas years.

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years.

ing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their them within the reach of all. The Profession well know on different portions of the bowels. TIC PILLS has, with de The FAMILY CATHARlished fact, been compon reference to this well estabded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts. which act alike on every part of the alimentary nal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Catha tic is needed, such as De-

Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Cost ness, Pain and Soreness \_ over the whole body, sudden cold, which fre-in a long course of Fever, a crep in a long course of Feber, ing Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Chil tism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many disease tism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many disease tism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many disease tism. to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to

PRICE 3 DIMES. THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAR. TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor. 335 Broadway, New York. 171&31-ly

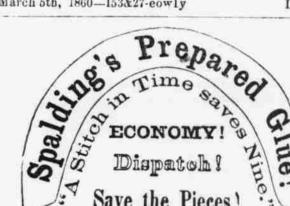


always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dr. pepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Brood Food is founded upon this Theory-hence its astonishing success.

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Ap petite, and from all Chronic Complaints arising from Over use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 214 Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption. It is Taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities. Hysteria Weak ess, &c. See special directions for this. For Sal Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Com plaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food \$1 per bottle. Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT.

No. 409 Broadway, New York, And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES, March 5th, 1860—153&27-eowly Druggi



As wordents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it's very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing

Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be wilout it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. Then's

no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, heades colls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for ecus, shell, sid of er rnamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held a

solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cables makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary musique being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B -A Brush accompanies each bettle.

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Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, welve dozen-a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

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stand any climate. Feb. 1, 1860. SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

THOSE WHO WISH to purchase a good and reliable ANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO. New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent Action anos. They have given universal satisfaction wherever the our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale should they not give satisfaction;; and we guarantee to the who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we see suming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us run no risk.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this Sta and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of in this county, to whom we can refer : Geo. Houston, Esq. Mile- Costin. Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., J. M. Robinson, Esq., John D. Love, Esq., Wm. A. Williams, Esq., Wm. J. Price, Esq., Dr. Kea, Mrs. Redding, D. M. Foyles, Fsq., L. Montsgue, Esq., Geo. J. Moore, Esq., N. F. Nixon, Esq., Topsail Sound; James Garrason, Esq., Lillington: also, Ex-Gov. Branch, of Halifax county; Dr. G. C. Marchant, of Curtitude county; John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank county, and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelft All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

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199-law6m-36-lam6m April 26, 1860. HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROTAL under the supervision of the Captain General of Cubs,

take place at HAVANA, on THURSDAY, June 28th, 1860. \$360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 638 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE\_8100,000!

......\$100,000 | 50 Prizes of..... ...... 30,000 153 " 20,000 20 Approximations... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,00 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$6.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result been All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed.

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April 14th, 1860.